





# HOW ATLANTA'S WILL BE SPENT IN '96

Complete Apportionment of the  
City's Money for the Year.

INCOME SMALLER THAN IN '95

But There Will Be Less Heavy Expense  
To Be Met.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL CERTAIN

Thirty-Eight Thousand Dollars Set  
Aside for Its Construction.

A SUM FOR THE ALABAMA STREET BRIDGE

Finance Committee Wrestles with and  
Completes the Difficult Task of  
Estimating the City's Income.

The finance committee has perfected what will be known after Monday next as the balance sheet of the general council.

The balance sheet shows the estimated income of the city for the year and gives an estimate of the number of dollars each branch of the city government can have to spend during 1896.

Making a balance sheet is one of the most difficult tasks that fall to the lot of a member of the general council, and it is extremely rare to find one that is not fought by the local legislature. Under the trained hand of Mr. Inman the work has been accomplished once in the history of Atlanta, and the indications are that the paper he and his associates completed yesterday will stand the test.

The receipts of Atlanta from all sources in 1895 were \$1,820,708.80.

It is estimated that the same sources in 1896 will produce only \$1,784,164.95.

That is a decrease in receipts for 1896 against those of 1895 of \$36,543.85.

The decrease, however, is due to licenses and other revenues to the city incidental upon the extra business during the exposition.

A comparison of the receipts of 1895 with those estimated for 1896 is interesting reading. It is—

of the first ward, and Mr. Culberson, of the seventh ward—was present when Mr. Inman called the body to order, while a large number of citizens, each of whom had a desire to be heard, were in the room.

Mayor King was present, too.

"There are several gentlemen here," said Mr. Inman, "who are unrolled a paper looking very much like a sheet of estimated apportionments, who are anxious to have a word to say. Suppose we hear them first."

The suggestion was accepted and Dr. Hunter P. Cooper, of the medical board of Grady hospital, was given the floor. Without knowing what the committee had set aside for the Grady hospital, Dr. Cooper requested an appropriation of a sufficient sum of money to erect a building to be known and used as an isolation department.

"As it is," said the doctor, "contagious and infectious diseases cannot be properly and correctly handled, and at any time almost the hospital may be infected. We need and should by all means have a building where patients with scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles and other diseases, can be placed. It is necessary, too, to have a reception room where patients can be received when there is the least doubt as to the disease and retained till the case is diagnosed. As it is, patients are brought into the reception room where the board meets and where visitors are received. Then we have to place them where the disease, if infectious, is liable to catch others. This should not exist in any well-regulated hospital, and there is but one way to avoid it, and that is by giving us what we ask."

"Would you rather have that than to have the stables and laundry?" I asked Mr. Inman.

"Oh, that matter has been asked for by the board of trustees. We are here simply from the standpoint of health."

Dr. Cooper presented many strong arguments in behalf of the isolation and reception department, and was followed by Dr. Nobles, who showed that the building, such as was wanted, would cost about \$5,000. Dr. Nobles described the isolation rooms as rooms with no right-angle corners, but with round corners, constructed in every way so that it could be thoroughly and absolutely cleansed. He declared that it was impossible now to properly and successfully cleanse the bedding, and that, for that reason, much of the bedding used by the patients with infectious diseases had to be destroyed. Dr. Nobles declared that the hospital is poorly equipped with instruments necessary to the work.

"We have," said he, "to carry our own instruments with us. We pride ourselves on the Grady hospital, and during the exposition hundreds of the most prominent physicians of the country visited the hospital and went away disappointed on account of the equipment. The necessary instruments will cost about \$2,000."

"We have been using our own," said Dr. Cooper, "and we get no thanks, and are losing money."

"Suppose you get the thanks and continue to use your own instruments of the \$5,000 you want," said Mr. Inman, somewhat facetiously.

Dr. Cooper smiled, but didn't answer. Dr. Elkin followed the other gentlemen and declared the work requested absolutely necessary. The doctors working for the Grady hospital appropriation through Mr. Inman informed them that the matter would be taken under advisement.

'95 Compared with '96.

	1895.	1896.
Department of Mayor.....	\$4,800 00	\$2,600 00
Department Council.....	11,400 00	11,400 00
Department City Hall.....	11,240 00	10,240 00
Department of Finance.....	638,326 00	624,187 00
Department of Police.....	140,550 00	143,833 00
Department of Tax.....	38,770 00	30,770 00
Department of Fire.....	100,300 00	101,740 00
Department of Cemetery.....	11,700 00	7,910 00
Department of Sewers.....	62,800 00	62,800 00
Department of Streets.....	152,750 00	180,828 00
Department of Engineer.....	9,000 00	9,000 00
Public Works.....	3,100 00	3,100 00
Waterworks.....	120,500 00	149,750 00
Department of Law.....	17,500 00	20,500 00
Department of Parks.....	9,000 00	8,000 00
Charitable Purposes.....	72,900 00	37,300 00
Department of Schools.....	196,090 00	140,000 00
Public School.....	15,000 00	15,000 00
Alabama Street Bridge.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Bridge Repairs.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Total for Bridges.....	25,000 00	55,075 46
Comptroller.....	6,100 00	5,800 00
Street Lights.....	68,700 00	67,200 00
Sanitary Department.....	100,000 00	118,400 15
Contingent.....	4,848 27	54,852 48
Total.....	\$1,784,164 95	\$1,820,708 78

The finding of the finance committee shows the—

Estimated Receipts, 1896.

Net tax.....	\$315,467 96
R. R. salary and street taxes.....	72,900 00
Business licenses.....	75,388 86
Liquor licenses.....	79,188 00
Water rents.....	36,280 00
Replacing paving.....	1,000 00
Interest, costs and fees.....	20,864 92
Cemetery.....	36,280 00
Hospital.....	2,166 60
Recorder's court.....	15,216 41
Public schools.....	35,220 00
Loans.....	200,000 00
Sewers.....	55,000 00
Street paving.....	46,626 56
Sidewalks and curbing.....	20,000 00
Jones avenue bridge, R. R.'s.....	10,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	10,000 00
Making a total.....	\$1,784,164 95
Estimated receipts for 1895 were \$1,820,708 80	

The finance committee of the general council of 1896 held its first meeting yesterday afternoon.

During the first two hours of the session the members of the committee kept open house and entertained representatives from the Grady hospital, from the board of health, from the first, second and third wards and from the city at large.

Quite a number of interesting, entertaining and instructive addresses were made the keynote of every speech being a request for a portion of the income of the city for '96, while the logic of each orator was the absolute and positive necessity for the work the money requested was to accomplish.

It was just 2 o'clock when Mr. Inman, chairman of the committee, entered Mayor King's reception room on the third floor of the city hall. In his right hand he carried a batch of papers, among which were the sheets showing the estimated income of the city for '96, the sources from which every penny of that income is to be derived and just how every cent is to be expended. With Mr. Inman came Mr. Goldsmith, city comptroller, loaded with papers all bearing upon the financial matters of Atlanta, ready to show what he knew about the estimated receipts and expenditures of Atlanta for twenty years past, he having worked on every one during that time.

Every member of the committee—Mr. Bell, of the third ward; Mr. Howell, of the sixth ward; Mr. Tolbert, of the fifth ward; Mr. Dimmock, of the fourth ward; Mr. Thomas,

Mr. Haas laughed at the question and then remarked:

"Though we have advertised we have never had a bid. In fact, we have had but one inquiry, a sole inquiry, and that indicated a junk dealer. The machinery is valuable and is going to run where it is. At the river it can be used to save great quantities of water that now goes to waste."

In executive session behind closed doors the committee advised, if reports be true, \$130,500 to the water department—\$75,500 less than requested. Of that \$75,500 the amount desired for iron pipe lost \$65,000, while the other \$10,500 will have to be catered among the other items in Colonel Woodward's sheet of estimated expenditures.

Dr. McRae, of the board of health, wanted \$117,000 for that department. He wanted a crematorium to be built at the head of the city, and was showing the great saving to Atlanta it would be when Mr. Inman asked:

"We would expect the members of the finance committee to do that," replied Dr. McRae, "as well as to provide the money for the damage suits that would follow."

The doctor then referred to the work of Professor McCandless, city chemist, in his analysis of milk and foods, and said that the department of the health board should be fostered, and that instruments and appliances necessary to a chemist should be provided.

Professor McCandless recounted the work he had done and it was interestingly and cleverly told by the chemist, and interestingly received by the members of the board.

The committee in executive session gave the board of health \$100,000.

The committee was in executive session for over two hours and perfected the report which will be submitted to the general council.

The report is in Mr. Inman's inside pocket, and under no conditions will he give it out for publication. When asked for the report, Mr. Inman has to place it in his pocket.

"It is not my property. It is the property of the general council of Atlanta and to that body only and alone will I surrender it. It will take place next Monday afternoon."

When interrogated as to the accuracy of certain figures in certain departments, Mr. Inman simply smiled and said:

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## ROAST FOR ROAST.

Mr. Bartlett Gives Congressmen Some  
Shoulder-Straight Talk.

REPLIES TO THEIR SPEECHES

He Handles His Opponents in a Vigorous Fashion—Other Work of the House.

Washington, January 16.—At the beginning of the proceedings of the house today Mr. Bartlett, republican, of Pennsylvania, sent to the clerk's desk to be read as the basis of a statement upon a question of privilege, an extract from a pamphlet published by the New York Chamber of Commerce to the effect that congress had refused to pay \$400,000 for the seizure of Canadian sealers and found to be due by the Paris tribunal of arbitration, thereby preventing the government from settling a debt which it was in honor bound to pay.

On a point made by Mr. Crisp, Speaker, in answer to the question of privilege, Mr. Bartlett succeeded in denouncing the publication as false.

The house then concluded the general debate on the pension appropriation bill.

Speeches were made the principal topics of which were the honor and valor of the soldiers of the late war and a denunciation of the statement made by Mr. Bartlett, democrat, of New York, in his speech on Monday, to the effect that the efforts to secure further pension legislation had for their object the looting of the treasury, by Messrs. Clark, republican, of Iowa; Griffin, republican, of Wisconsin; Hatch, republican, of Indiana; Brumm, republican, of Pennsylvania; and Dwyer, republican, of West Virginia.

Mr. Linney, republican, of New York, an ex-confederate, took occasion to inveigh against the internal revenue laws.

Bartlett Does the Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Bartlett, democrat, of New York, closed the debate in opposition to the change in the law regarding widow's pensions, reported in the bill, said he felt that a vote of thanks was due him from the republicans of the house for being the means whereby the mouths of many of them had been opened and the house inundated by the flood of oratory which had raged the past few days.

In that time he had been made the target of attacks, and he had heard of the charges made against him, he thought, it might be well to refer to. Generally, the speeches had been sophomoric in style and fallacious in argument. Others had been more direct and to the point, but in the mouth of one who sat beside him. Although the statement was of such a character as would warrant him (Mr. Bartlett) in summing him up as a demagogue, the member was not worthy to be so dignified.

In the course of the speeches made by republicans on this question, continued Mr. Bartlett, the policy he held regarding the subject of pensions, a policy held by many distinguished democrats, including the senator from Maryland, Mr. Gorman, and the chief executive of the nation and the country, had been characterized as "rot." He would leave it to the judgment of the house whether any argument he had ever made had the honor to make before it, legal or otherwise, constitutional or based on moral grounds, justified any one in characterizing it as "rot."

Not Distant of Sympathy.

Since listening to the speeches that had been made in response to his remarks a few days ago, Mr. Bartlett said he had doubted that representatives who agreed with him were free men, whether or not they had a right to raise a voice against the expenditure of the revenues of the government without being held up to abuse.

"Gentlemen on the other side," he said, "have conjured up visions of the circumstance in which an amendment to live, and he held it to be criminal that I should sit, at anytime, before the fire in my own house and indulge in the use of my tongue. Because I may not be in actual fact, but in the eyes of the public, I am to be based on the charge that I am destitute of any sympathy with soldiers, widows and orphans."

Mr. Bartlett read a letter from a constituent which commended the charges which enabled him to stand in the midst of "an acre of demagogues" and antagonize further pension legislation; and in concluding the letter he said: "I am, Mr. Bartlett, speaking in 1891, that it was time to call a halt in the matter of pension legislation."

The committee then rose.

Committee Reports.

Mr. Hooper, republican, of New York, reported from the committee on rivers and harbors a bill extending to January 22, 1896, the period within which the Aransas Pass Harbor Company must improve the harbor by securing a depth of twenty feet over the bar.

Mr. Moody, republican, of Massachusetts, announced the death of his predecessor, General William Cogswell, on January 15, last, in the usual retirement, and was adopted, and as a mark of respect the house, at 3:50 o'clock p. m., adjourned until tomorrow.

An Old Man Talks.

A short distance off, in front of a cluster of cabins, was a gathering of natives who were dancing to the music of a reed instrument which sounded anything other than musical. At the approach of strangers the music stopped, and an old, bald-headed man answered the salutation of the interpreter. He had been on the place all his life, and not far away his fathers before him.

"Yes," he answered to questions, "I am of Spanish blood, but so far back that I am not now recognized by them. But few people own the land and they have all that it makes, while for the poor there is no hope in this life. We go on like cattle in our paths. Our young men have been taken outside and placed in slavery for freedom. I have four sons who took horses from the plantations, and are now riding with General Gomez. I may never see them again."

The Negro Specter.

Asked about their familiarity with the negroes, he said:

"The negro has more room in the house over there," pointing toward the deserted mansion, "than a poor Spaniard. The negro stands between him and us. It is a situation forced upon us by the rich, in a land where money counts for all and humanity for nothing. We have troubles outside world can know nothing of, and there are those among us who grieve at the sight of the negro. But we are held down by the government, by class, and by custom. Free Cuba would mean that men would be rated as men, and then you would see some of the evils which are charged against us disappear."

As we turned away the shrill screams of the unusual instrument rang out, and with a light heartedness that spoke how the spirit was borne, the dancing began again.

How strange it is that the shadow of despotism can penetrate into the humblest of homes in the most obscure regions!

Ghosts Are Pale and Shadowy.

Say those who profess to have interviewed them. Whether spooks are tall-faced or not, mortals are whose blood is thin and watery in consequence of imperfect assimilation. When invalids resort to dietetics' stomach bitters, and use that unequalled tonic persistently, they soon "pick up" in strength, flesh and color. It should be used also to prevent malaria, rheumatic and kidney complaints, and to remedy constipation, sick headache and nervousness.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure a cold.

## HAVANA ASTIR

Continued From Page One, Column Seven

expression of confidence in him, and thus to give a backbone to loyalty in the island.

The Bogus Demonstration.

The demonstration was gotten up; the leading political wings placed their hands upon their hearts and smiled most blandly, exposing their pearly rows of teeth; the municipalities begged De Campos to stay, and the church, like something out of place, was called upon to chant the praises of Spain to high heaven. De Campos was moved to a certain admiration of this new found loyalty, and with that sweetness with which a Spaniard can deny a fact, declared that he had never intended to leave his beloved Cuba.

Spanish Discontent Throttled.

In the midst of this improvised and carefully planned expression of confidence the "rejected son" entered in. Maceo was within twenty miles of the city.

The ultra Spaniards in Havana have never liked De Campos. They have never forgotten that he half way promised autonomy to the island in 1895, and consequently they look upon him as being little better than an insurgent himself.

They recollect that during his political career in Spain his attachments were with liberalism; that when he came to Cuba last year it was with misgiving, explaining the condition of Cuba by comparing it with a piece of India rubber—there was only a certain amount of tension that it could stand, beyond which it would break, and intimating by a shrug of his shoulders that the breaking point had been about reached in Cuba. With Maceo so near, even after the demonstration, these Spaniards met in one of their club rooms to protest against the continuance of the rule of De Campos, and to cable the Spanish government to make an instant change.

While the meeting was in progress its nature was conveyed to De Campos, and as fast as his horse could take him a mounted messenger reached the door, smashed it in, and in the name of the government ordered all to disperse on peril of their lives.

The Cuban Juntas Watched.

On the same night juntas of Cubans were assembled in all parts of the city ready for the signal that was to call them to the streets to place Havana in the line of insurrection. But through treason the government was in possession of all their plans, and from night to night, afterward, 6,000 armed men were disposed so as to watch these conspirators and prevent the execution of their plans.

Maceo continued to beleague the country roads, coming one time as near as eight miles of the limits of the city, and hourly expecting to see the signal fires from the city that was to call them in to the onslaught.

Meantime the quiet in the city was distressing. Strangers coming in could have no idea of the smoldering fires within nor the energy that was without. The press was muzzled; it was death to approach the front; the censors knew nothing, and instinctively it was agreed not to speak about the forbidden topic. In a previous dispatch mention was made of the lying machines which furnish news from Key West and Tampa. It would not be out of place now to state that they are angels of truth beside the government censors in Havana.

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## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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## 10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 17, 1896.

## Chicago Has Won.

Chicago's victory in securing the national democratic convention will be heartily applauded in the south. The selection is in every respect satisfactory, and with no desire to underestimate the claims of other cities, the decision of the committee seems, under all the circumstances, the best that could have been made.

Chicago has earned her distinction as a convention city. Centrally located, easy of access and with splendid hotel facilities, her ability to care for the convention properly is not questioned. Her citizens are broad minded and public spirited, and when they go after a thing they usually get it. The republican convention was allowed to slip through their fingers because of dissensions among local republican leaders, but that loss seemed only to inspire them with greater determination to secure the democratic convention, and they have won.

We of Atlanta feel particularly close to Chicago because of the deep interest which her business men and her newspapers have manifested in our exposition and in southern affairs, and we reflect the sentiment of all the people in saying that we are glad to see the splendid metropolis of the west receive the recognition it so justly deserves.

Atlanta sends greetings and congratulations to her sister—the Atlanta of the west!

## Banker Morgan's Valedictory.

The Morgan syndicate retires as gracefully as possible under the circumstances. Mr. Morgan himself writes a valedictory which includes a history of his recent efforts to combine the owners of gold so that the government might not be compelled to hang out the rag of the auctioneer and announce that the bonds must be sold at any price. The Morgan syndicate, as we learn, was formed for the purpose of preventing the dire catastrophe and it stayed in business long enough to see that a newspaper syndicate has been formed for the purpose of patriotically taking the bonds.

We printed Mr. Morgan's valedictory yesterday, and it sheds a queer light on the influence that the unsupported opinion of a big banker has at the white house. We know, now, why the bond call was made at midnight on Sunday. On the 4th of January, which was Saturday, Mr. Morgan wrote a letter to Mr. Cleveland and dispatched it on the same day by the hands of a trust messenger. The letter was delivered to Mr. Cleveland either Saturday night or early Sunday morning. Mr. Morgan wrote: "As you are doubtless well aware, financial affairs are approaching a crisis, and the tension today is extreme, and while no outward evidences have developed, we are likely at any moment to reach the point and consequences which it will be too late to remedy."

This flea was of the right size to put in Mr. Cleveland's ear, and it did the business admirably. As the newspapers have informed us, there was a considerable stir in treasury circles on Sunday and at midnight the bond call was made, so that it might be printed in the New York papers the next morning.

Thus Mr. Morgan's letter was the occasion of the midnight bond call, and on his assertion that "the tension is extreme," Mr. Cleveland hurriedly and without any sort of compunction, proceeded to arrange for saddling another \$100,000,000 of debt on the people of this country.

Banker Morgan's position is perfectly clear. As a business man he foresaw a bond issue, and he formed a combination with other gold owners in this country and in Europe for the purpose of securing the bonds for his own profit and that of his coparceners. Having formed the syndicate it was to Mr. Morgan's interest to secure the profits that lay in the transaction as soon as possible. Then came the letter which he reproduced in his statement to the members of the syndicate.

Stripping the affair of its sentimental Mr. Morgan's attitude will be found to be pure business—a matter of cent per cent and of profits.

Just at present we do not know how far the bankers great and small purpose to push this particular branch of business, nor how long the people will stand it; but we trust that the honest masses will never be so wrought by the disastrous consequences that are sure to

follow as to be prevailed on to forget that the responsibility lies wholly and entirely with Mr. Cleveland, who has pursued a policy which has given the banking institutions created by the people the power to raid the treasury and run the country deeper and deeper into debt.

The charters under which the banks carry on their business were not given to them for the purpose of protecting the people's treasury. The bankers have no power whatever to force gold payments contrary to law or to compel an issue of bonds. That power has been conferred on them by Mr. Cleveland, who has deliberately sacrificed the interests of the people to the greed of the money power.

We are not defending the banks. We are opposed to the national banking system and to the power it gives to comparatively a few men to contract the currency—a power that Mr. Carlisle protested against in 1881. Nevertheless, the national banks, no matter how deeply they sympathize with Mr. Cleveland's ruinous policy, are not responsible for the present condition of affairs. Before the year 1900 the banks themselves will bitterly rue the hour when they endorsed the disastrous policy that has prevailed during Mr. Cleveland's second term. They will rue it because a policy which destroys business and paralyzes industries is sure, in the long run, to hurt the banks.

For that reason we have been amazed at the stand taken by many bankers outside of the great financial centers in endorsing a policy which will hurt them precisely in the proportion that the Cleveland policy hurts the business men and producers of the country.

## Southern Cotton Mills.

Mr. Edward Atkinson has written an article on the progress of the south for The Southern Tradesman. Though written for a southern periodical the article reads as if it were intended for northeastern consumption—so to speak. Mr. Atkinson's cock-a-hoop style will never more vigorously displayed than in this essay, consequently it will be interesting to that large class who think they know a good deal, and who go through life without finding out that they are mistaken.

In the tall of his remarks Mr. Atkinson returns to the familiar subject of cotton manufacturing in the south—a subject that he disposed of with a flourish nearly fifteen years ago. Finding that his ghost has grown fat meanwhile he now seizes that jolly specter by the scruff of the neck and the roof of the trousers and hurls it into outer darkness, where we suppose it will continue to worry good men in the east by its gibbering and squeaking.

Mr. Atkinson wants to know why men without much capital and with little experience will spend their energy in such an unprofitable cotton manufacturing when there are so much larger profits to be made by improving the cotton now so badly handled, badly ginned, badly baled and badly treated at every stage from the field to the factory. Bending low before Mr. Atkinson's superior knowledge in this branch of business, we would suggest that men invest capital in cotton mills in the south in the hope and expectation of making money. This, to be sure, is a sordid motive enough when you come to analyze it, but it is not more sordid than the motives of men in other parts of the country who invest in cotton mills.

Up to this time these hopes and expectations have not been in vain. The period between the spring of 1893 and the fall of 1895 was a supreme test of the stability of southern cotton mills. If one of them shut down, or failed to run on full time, or was unable to pay the average amount of dividends, we have never heard of it—and such an event would have been reported to The Constitution as surely as the sun shines. On the other hand, we know that the southern mills have paid good dividends all through the long period of depression, which is not yet ended, some of them as much as 25 and 28 per cent.

Our impression, gathered from the public prints, is that many northeastern mills shut down for months at a time, and that even now some of them are not running on full time. All this may be a mistake; but if it is, why should the Boston newspapers more represent the situation in New England?

In the course of his article Mr. Atkinson says he remarked to himself that "boom cotton factories might perhaps prove as treacherous as boom towns and iron furnaces." But what is a "boom cotton factory?" We never heard of such a thing before. Of the new mills that have recently been built or that are in course of construction, many have New England capital behind them. We hope that Mr. Atkinson does not intend to say that this investment of capital is made for the purpose of "robbing in" other investors. How such a scheme could be worked we have no idea, but we feel sure that those who are putting money in southern cotton mills are doing so to get in on the profitable dividends that such investments have heretofore commanded.

## Legal Tender and Gold Contracts.

A correspondent sends us a communication in regard to the legal tender quality of the greenbacks and gold contracts, which suggests an interesting question.

The supreme court, which has decided that the greenbacks are legal tender, has made two or three decisions on gold contracts, and although northeastern opinion claims that the matter has been settled in favor of gold contracts, there is a reasonable doubt about it.

The point which The Constitution made long ago, that a private contract which tends to weaken the law making power of the government is in the nature of things void, has never been fully or fairly met by those who maintain that contracts to pay gold must needs, farly be sustained by the courts. The question is a very delicate one, and it is unnecessary at this time to follow out its ramifications or to refer to those decisions of the supreme court that caused the money power to wince.

But, on the face of things, it is preposterous to contend that two persons, by means of a private contract, cannot only become a law unto themselves but

so far as they are concerned, repeal a law of the United States and nullify the right of the government to impart the legal tender quality to its money.

This, roughly speaking, is what a gold contract does. We do not know that the point has ever been raised in a court, but whenever it is, the decision will not be doubtful. Private contracts will not and ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of the power of the government to create legal tender money. Otherwise all that is necessary to repeal the law or to abrogate the power of the government is for the money lenders to insist on gold contracts.

## The Duty of Christendom.

Under the above heading The New York Journal of Commerce has an editorial which is so timely, sensible and pointed that we would be glad to reproduce it in large type.

The world is witnessing in the Turkish empire the frightful spectacle of despotism in its dotage. The sultan seems to be no longer able to wage legitimate warfare, but he can still encourage the butchery of women and children.

Peter the Great and threatened Vienna has for a long time been helpless in war. It can no longer send out fleets, it can no longer invade countries.

Present conditions are vividly portrayed in this way:

Space forbids enumerating the evidence that Abdul Hamid II conceived the extermination of his subjects of the Armenian or Gregorian, or of the Russian, in 1890. Since the policy of extermination has been pushed rapidly, accompanied by a systematic religious persecution, although the religious liberty was decreed by the father of the present sultan, and reaffirmed by the son. The Kurds were commissioned in the sultan's service and encouraged to make their raids on Christian villages more frequent and more destructive. The Christians in the vicinity of the Kurds were disarmed. The Turkish civil and military officials joined in the horrid work. The only writer who has dared to give in English a testimony of this persecution and extermination is Dr. E. J. Dillon, whose articles in the August and December numbers of The Contemporary Review are scarcely to be read for their dreadful contents, and yet the writer says he does not dare repeat the worst. He quotes from English consular reports accounts of the torture of Armenians to extort money for their testimony, or merely to gratify the appetite for agony, which occurred before Sassoon and while the country was in a "normal" condition, of which we cannot even give the outlines.

The consuls of Russia, Germany, and Spain, twenty years ago like atrocities were practiced upon them and war with Russia was the result. Catholics have been spared, but the Armenians have been exterminated. The Armenians have been exterminated, and the Armenians have been exterminated. The Armenians have been exterminated, and the Armenians have been exterminated.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Roanoke Colony Memorial Association of North Carolina intends to erect an obelisk on Roanoke Island, North Carolina, where Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists settled in 1585 and 1587, and in which was born in 1587 Virginia Dare, the first child of English parents born in America.

The association appeals to all users of tobacco, and dealers in it especially, to contribute to this object at least the value of two or three cigars, or one-half of a box of tobacco, or one-half of a barrel of tobacco at Roanoke. The president of the association is Graham Daves, of Newbern, North Carolina.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal says: "Tennessee is rapidly attaining an unenviable pre-eminence as a lynching state, and the character is not improving. The press is unanimous and earnest and public opinion seems to be growing stronger, but the mob at the same time is growing more defiant. We have no easy task in breaking the rule of lawlessness and restoring to the courts and the law their rightful authority. But we must redouble our efforts and our energy. We can not believe it possible that this state of things will be allowed to continue." One of the first steps to take on the line of improvement is to bid out of high offices men who violate outrageously the very laws they are sworn to support.

An English caricature pictures a giant looking down upon a pigmy bearing the features of the president of the South African republic, and the pigmy is made to say with a patronizing air, that he will allow the giant to vote after he has lived fourteen years in the Transvaal.

While showing an exaggerated statement of the relative position of the Boer and the Uitlander in the Transvaal, the fact is the tendency with the writers on south African affairs has been to minimize the importance of the Uitlanders.

The situation in the Transvaal is a peculiar one and it seems a safe prediction that whatever the result of the Jameson affair, the end of the troubles has not been reached. There are three distinct parties in the Transvaal—the Boers, the Uitlanders and the Kaffirs. The Kaffirs are the native blacks. The Boers are natives of Dutch and English colony extraction, and their number is placed at 15,000. They have been recognized by the British convention in 1852. The Uitlanders (Greeks) have come in since. They first made their presence felt in the movement which resulted in British possession of the Transvaal in 1877. It was this strong Uitlander contingent, backed by British arms, that saved that country in the Zulu and Seconeni wars; but since the Transvaal threw off the British yoke in 1881, the Boers have been absolute in their control of the internal affairs of the republic.

Since then the gold discoveries have greatly increased the number of the Uitlanders until now there are fully four times as many of these outsiders as there are Boers. Johannesburg is made up of them and yet they have practically no say in the affairs of government.

Dr. Jameson's idea seems to have been to stir up a sympathetic army from among the Uitlanders within the republic, and thus overthrow the present government. He failed; but it is evident

from the nature of the conditions that face him, there is trouble in store for the Boer.

## The English and Venezuela.

Since Henry Norman sent to The London Chronicle his first cablegram concerning the Monroe doctrine and the dispute over the Venezuelan boundary, there has been a decided change in the tone of the British press with regard to this question, which a few days ago seemed likely to become casus belli. Now comes The London Standard with an article full of significance.

While there is no distinct backward foreshadowed, there is a friendliness in tone which has naturally created comment on this side of the water, especially as the article is regarded as in a sense official.

There are three propositions advanced by The Standard, and these have been summarized this way: First, that in response to the American call the British case respecting the Venezuelan boundary will be immediately furnished without waiting for parliament to second, that the determination is prompted by the magnanimous attitude of the American nation during the crisis which suddenly threatened England with a great European conflict; and third, that "the maintenance of friendly relations with the United States must always be a consideration of the first importance for Great Britain."

It is pointed out by students of international law that the first of these is in reality a recognition of the Venezuelan commission appointed by this country, and that the inference is that the finding of this commission will be a means to arbitration into which Great Britain can and will enter.

The strong avowal of friendship for the United States is a decided reversal of the tone of the British press immediately after the president's enforcement of the Monroe doctrine; and whether or not the complications in south Africa are responsible for this change, the result of it will doubtless be a peaceful solution of the Venezuelan difficulties.

Mr. Morgan wrote a letter on a Saturday. At midnight Sunday night the hundred million bond call was issued.

There is a premium of 1/4 of 1 per cent on gold and legal tenders in New York.

A citizen tried to get a hundred dollars in gold in Atlanta the other day. He failed, of course, for bankers are not going to take gold from their counters when they can get a premium on it in New York. Why should they?

Mr. Morgan's "tension" did the business. "Tension" is a big thing, if you know how to foot it with it.

We are waiting for Editor Dana to wire us the name of the insane asylum from which his Washington correspondent escaped.

If the gold reserve it not provided for by law why is Mr. Cleveland piling up a debt on the people in order to maintain it?

Gold is at a premium everywhere in the country except at the subtreasury in New York.

## THE CONSTITUTION IN CUBA.

Macan writes: It must be admitted that the big Atlanta daily is one of the greatest newspapers in the entire country and a credit to Georgia and to the south, weighed solely upon its merits as a newspaper. The association of the south recently sent its own special correspondent to Cuba in order to get something like reliable news from that country. Mr. P. J. Moran, one of the ablest and oldest members of its staff, in point of service, has been selected for this task, and it is safe to say that The Constitution will, within the next few days, be able to score some scoops on Cuba war news.

Albany Herald: Moran, of The Atlanta Constitution, has reached Cuba, and The Constitution of yesterday publishes a long special from him. He says that "Spanish rule in Cuba is a bad thing, and that the end of it is near."

DeKalb News Era: The Constitution shows its useful enterprise and spirit of "get there by sending Mr. P. J. Moran to Cuba, where he is now gathering the first reliable news of the true situation there."

Augusta Chronicle: P. J. Moran, of The Constitution's staff, has gone to Cuba to write up the situation over there. Moran is a born newspaper man, and he will be apt to get to the bottom of the facts.

Augusta Chronicle: P. J. Moran will find himself persona non grata if he does not stop talking out so plain about the rule of Cuba. He says Spanish rule is at an end, and that negro domination is the rising specter.

## THE CLEVELAND POLICY.

Gwinnett Herald: Mr. Cleveland had not been in power twelve months until a wrong began over the single gold standard. A man named Crespino, or will be passed now. This is the surest method of doubling our circulation, was stung in the house of his friends. Therefore there is no hope of relief from that quarter.

In the meantime the gold of the country has been turned into silver coins, and the treasury is overflowing with silver coins, as the law provides. The gold is being melted down, and we will have no more "fifty-cent dollars." We charge nothing more for the gold, but we will have no more "fifty-cent dollars."

LaGrange Graphic: It is painfully difficult for taxpayers to believe that the right to burden them with more bonds while millions of dollars, which they have already paid for the purpose of paying their debts, lie idle in the treasury.

Marietta Journal: Keeping the country on gold standard by going deeper in debt is a poor way to maintain the credit of the government. Bonds in time of peace are not necessary if bimetalism was maintained.

## THE COTTON QUESTION.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: We scarcely credit the reports that our farmers are preparing to largely increase their cotton crop. The reports will prove unfounded. These reports are not confined to Georgia. A prominent citizen of Columbus writes that he has returned from a large plantation which he owns on the Mississippi river, and that the prevailing tendency of planters in that region was to go in for a big cotton crop this year. His own settled policy is to raise cotton and corn and meat raised on his place.

Americus Herald: The Herald believes that the man who raises little cotton and drives more time to the production of corn, oats, rye and other food products, will come out far ahead of the farmer who ignores everything else in order to raise a big cotton crop. A cotton crop the size of the one raised this season results in good to the whole country, but the expense of previous seasons shows clearly that big crops are dangerous and unproductive of want and dissatisfaction.

More Tribune: The best thing that our farmers can do is to keep out of debt. They can never be free agents and manage their own affairs as they please until they are rid of the shadow of that dismal horror. They have a chance now.

## TALK ABOUT ATLANTA.

Augusta Chronicle: A movement is on foot in Atlanta to organize a Yceum. We do not know what it is, but it is not before. If every city of importance in the south had a Yceum it would be easy to find a man of superior talent and of superior talent at more reasonable figures, as the lecturers would not have to make such long jumps from one place to another.

Columbus Ledger: Atlanta's chief of police has asked that his salary be made in gold. He is now receiving \$1,400. The worry of a municipal office in Atlanta seems, from this distance, to be as arduous as the duties of a chief of police.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

## A Winter Song.

The rain has drowned the roses (they were lingering too late);  
On banners where bloomed the violets, the  
roses which shrank  
It's only cozy corners that we fervently desire.

For there's nothing left to tempt us save  
a fiddle and a fire.

Blow, ye wintry breezes—  
Ye biting blizzards, blow!  
We're happy by the hearthstones  
Where the cabin fires glow.

There's a rigid, frigid seeming in the  
peopled and the pines,  
And the icicles are gleaming on the morning-  
ing-glory vines;  
And the birds are sitting silent—with a  
seal upon their notes,  
And they shiver, shiver, shiver in their  
feather overcoats!

But, blow ye blizzard-breezes,  
And sweep the plains along—  
The winter brings the hearthside—  
And a story, and a song.

They can't sing "Down Where the Sugar-  
cane Grows" any more in Cuba. The in-  
surgents don't give it much of a chance  
there.

"The blizzard is in our midst," writes  
a Georgia editor.

Well, buy a mustard plaster.

If American newspaper advertising will  
give the English laureate fame, he should  
take a week off and congratulate him-  
self.

There are so many congressional candi-  
dates in the second district that it is  
getting to be a distinction not to be one.

One thing about the war in Cuba—it  
not only "kills the bill," but "covers the  
ground."

## The Cavalier's Lament.

I cannot turn my mandolin,  
Havana!

My lady smiles I fall to win,  
Havana!

For just when I begin to sing  
The insurgent bullets round me ring,  
And "snap!" goes every blessed string,  
Havana!

My lady from her lattice shrinks,  
Havana!

Of shells and flashing swords she thinks,  
Havana!

The wild insurgents rear and rip!  
I would not make a skyward trip,  
And so, my love, I'll skip, I'll skip—  
Havana!

Be content with the weather. How could  
the signal service bureau exist without  
it?

Somebody presented Editor Stovall with  
a new-fangled folding bed. He didn't  
show up at the office next day, and finally  
Tom Murphy had to go around and cut  
him out of it.

F. L. S.

## STATE PRESS PERSONALS.

HAMMOND—Hon. Nat Hammond, of Atlanta, was in the city a short while yesterday. Colonel Hammond is one of Georgia's ablest lawyers and most prominent citizens. Among the positions which he has held are supreme court reporter, attorney general of Georgia, member of congress for several years, and member of the last constitutional convention of the state. Colonel Hammond is the managing editor of the Atlanta Constitution and the board of trustees of the State university—Macon News.

COOK—Rev. Ellison Cook, of Atlanta, preached two short practical sermons at the Methodist church last Sunday. He is the gifted son of Rev. Dr. W. F. Cook, the presiding elder of the North Atlanta district. He was educated at the University of the South, and joined the Methodist church here in his boyhood. His sermons were greatly enjoyed by the congregation present—Macon News.

CLARK—Speaking of eligible men for the supreme court bench, it would be a departure from the usual course to mention the name of Judge Richard W. Clark to place that distinguished jurist in such an honorable position, and he has the experience and ability to sustain it—Rome Tribune.

RACON—Major Bacon is coming up to the full measure. The people of Georgia are feeling better every day for electing him senator—Dawson News.

Mr. U. L. Taylor, of Pike county, has invented a machine for cutting corn stalks into very short pieces. The machine is provided with steel blades that turn on cylinders, and the stalks are cut into pieces of stalks at one time, and is drawn by a horse.

Leon Kendrick, a brakeman on the Western and Atlantic, was killed at Acworth by being run over by his train, had promised his wife to make only one more journey, but he was killed on that "one more run" resulted in his death.

There are sixty-two prisoners in Hall county jail. Many of them are moonshiners, who have been sent there for distilling spirits.

Several of Lincoln county's best citizens have moved to the new town of South Georgia. South Georgia is way ahead of Texas.

## STATE NEWS NOTES.

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Ordinary Hammond has received \$300 from the state for his services in the late Confederate army. He was a private in the 1st Georgia Cavalry.

Hog, hominy and hay will be the watchword in southwest Georgia again this year.

Rome is looming up as a shipping point for fat cattle. The number of head of cattle increased during the present year.

Burglars have been plying their unholy work in Marietta for several months, by breaking open safes of merchants.

## IN KENTUCKY.

Indianapolis Journal: There is not a little consolation in the belief that Senator Blackburn cannot be elected by the present Kentucky legislature.

Philadelphia Record: Since the Blackburn following has resolved to put off a vote until Wilson's inauguration, the outlook is for one of the most bitter and most bitter contests that has ever put the state of Kentucky in a position of man's capacity for self-government.

Omaha Bee: The republicans of Kentucky won a signal victory in the election of governor, but they have not yet secured enough members of the legislature to send a republican to the United States senate. They will have to rely on their own strength in the national senate if that is to be secured only through questionable or not entirely justifiable means.

New York Evening Star: Senator Blackburn has been renominated. But a lot of good must will do him!

Arkansas Democrat: If the republicans capture the senate it will be the worst defeat the democracy of Kentucky has sustained in many a day.

Rechercher Union and Advertiser: A deadlock is probable. But Joe Blackburn should be defeated, no matter how or by what line the election is conducted. He will have no tears to shed. Blackburn is largely responsible for the slump of old Kentucky, and he is the man who has passed the last vestige of the old republicanism over to the republican party and has an existence.

## THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

Boston Journal: Campos talks so confidently that he probably will not be discouraged if Havana should fall.

Washington Star: It looks more and more as if Cuba would before long be in a position to do some recognizing on her own account.

Detroit Free Press: It takes two or three days to verify the news from Cuba by ascertaining from what source it comes, and the latest indications all point to the success of the insurgents.

Philadelphia Inquirer: With Havana seriously threatened the Spanish soldiers came over for a holiday brush with the "rebels" must wish most profoundly that they were once more defending Madrid.

## ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

"There is no man in the world who has varied experiences and opportunities to study human nature can match the American newspaper reporter," said Mr. Young Allison yesterday.

Mr. Allison is an old newspaper man himself. He was reporter, city editor and about everything, at one time or another, on the Louisville Courier-Journal. After spending seventeen years in the profession, he took up with an insurance paper and has made a great success of The Insurance Herald.

"The American reporter goes everywhere, sees everybody and knows about everything that is going on. He meets people of every description and if he keeps his eyes open, as he usually does, he sizes them all up—the shams, frauds and impostors, as well as the genuine and honest. He has a natural or cultivated antipathy to frauds and his first impulse is to expose them, but he is usually restrained by the libel laws or other conditions prevent."

"The European newspaper reporter is an altogether different species.



## ID SKETCHED.

in the world who for  
and opportunities to  
can," said Mr. Young.

id newspaper man him-  
porter, city editor and  
one time or another,  
Courtier-Journal. After  
years in the profession,  
in insurance policy and  
success of The Insurance

porter goes everywhere,  
knows about every-  
and if he meets people of  
does, he sizes them all  
and and hypocrites, as  
and honest. He has a  
and antipathy to frauds  
he is to expose them,  
even the libel laws or

porter is an  
species. He would faint  
interviewing the prince  
Albert Edward was in  
try again he would be  
of reporters before  
Bell Gate. Any old-time  
from his own experi-  
mental or detective story  
of literature. I do not  
ing to go to a South  
on a big daily paper to  
number of young men to go  
before entering law or  
and a great suc-  
an insight into human  
as invaluable to them in

brilliant writer himself,  
"King Klorer" is wonder-  
ful. He is im-  
posing of the opera  
number of sketches and  
to Atlanta. He has  
saw all the insurance  
dillon knows them all.  
with them and his pa-  
ty them. He left last

will give way to Major  
from the state at large  
vention," said one of the  
city yesterday. "He says  
to run for governor, but  
not him a delegate to St.

leaders from different  
met here on Wednesday  
was said to be in the  
city. Among others, Mr.  
Johnson, of Savannah,  
and Macon. Tom Johnson  
under the republicans  
He was caught here, and  
under Arthur and Harri-

is something of an At-  
least an Atlanta belong-  
his being an honorary  
Atlanta Rifles, and it is  
maintenance here that the  
good. It tells of the  
and at the same time  
McDonald, of the Ca-  
company, is a shrewd  
all as a clever politician,  
three or four members of  
riding on a street car  
route from the depot to  
conductor had neglected  
of the fare. George did  
after he had left the  
dion it to the company.  
led him about cheating  
and this started a debate  
of the bell" overlooking  
ration had reached a  
when Miss McDonald  
that the system used  
Philadelphia could be  
The statement was  
this time, and she was  
offered to waive any  
that she could ride  
fare. Boniface took  
the next morning, and  
test. Miss McDonald  
test or four of the com-  
where the passengers  
their fare in the lit-  
end of the car, each  
their own fare. Now  
tickets for 25 cents and  
and entered the car  
window and handed the  
receiving in return six  
herself in a corner  
ing developments. The  
a short distance when  
they started to put  
box for the fares, but  
up and as they were  
to put in the box for  
put in two tickets. Soon  
got aboard and she  
same way, putting two  
and keeping the dime. A  
had been passed when  
ed the car and on her  
was intercepted by a  
her nickel taken. Then  
he 25 cents and still  
her own fare, which she

was on George and he  
supper. If Miss Mc-  
don now that she could  
free he would not dis-

the New York police  
not wearing more  
Vernoy, of the South-  
Dahomey, into a  
ound night train.  
id create a sensation,  
ard in the bathing  
did not that the car  
good sized handkerchief,  
gaudy colors and after  
exposition stripped the  
of the exhibits. They  
the cold, and went  
did last September and  
ne is under a contract  
their homes and reach  
march far inland.

as souvenirs a few tiny  
shells in their country  
shells is equal to one  
currency. The shells  
small transactions.  
was not a financial  
The visitors have  
interest in them. It is  
made money at Chi-  
can stand the wealth  
York, they are thin-

ely traveled man. He  
s, but lived for years  
been all over Africa  
English are everywhere  
of other nationalities  
outh Africa.

intentional is getting  
at Thomas.  
in buildings are going  
shape when the time  
the outlook is very

is the musical in-  
resent.

inning up an enormous  
st system. It is the  
re fountain pen. The  
Plant will not com-  
as all over the coun-  
out the west coast

from Florida.  
aby in her arms. It  
sight than a woman  
arms—Florida. This

## FOR A HIGH PLACE

Colonel J. S. Candler May Become Judge

Advocate General of the Army.

PRES. CLEVELAND HIS FRIEND

Met on the First Visit of the President

to Atlanta Several Years Ago.

COLONEL CANDLER'S CHILD THE CAUSE

Cleveland Leans Toward the Officer

and His Appointment Is

Almost Assured.

Colonel John S. Candler, the commanding

officer of the Georgia regiment, may be

honored with the position of judge

advocate general of the United States

army.

The high office is almost in his grasp,

and thereby hangs a story antedating the

birth of baby Ruth, and reaching back to

the time when there was a hushed expecta-

tion for an heir in the white house.

But the pathetic side is not regarded by

Colonel Candler. Some time ago he was

used for the position of judge advocate

general, and through the persistent appeal

of his friends in Washington, became a

candidate. Several days ago he was sum-

moned suddenly to that city and his ap-

pointment seems assured.

Colonel Candler is one of the best

known officers of the Georgia militia. He

has been in command of the Fifth reg-

iment since its organization and has devoted

much time to its military duties.

The story from Washington tells of his

candidate and its cause:

"Washington, January 15.—(Special).—

Colonel John S. Candler, of Atlanta, is

here.

Colonel Candler has been urged by the

Georgia delegation in congress for judge

advocate general of the United States ar-

my, with the rank of major, and Mr. Cle-

land has stated that though there were

several other candidates he had selected two

from the batch an would appoint one of the

other.

Colonel Candler's name is one of the two.

Though the matter has been pending for

some time, Mr. Candler did not appear in

Washington until today, and he came at

the request of several of the Georgia con-

## FOURTEEN STRIKE

That Number of Foote & Davies's Em-

ployes Quit Work

BOTH SIDES OF THE TROUBLE

A New Contract Seems To Be a Large

Factor in the Disaffection.

What Both Sides Say.

Eight union employes of Foote & Dav-

ies's printing establishment walked out

yesterday morning in obedience to an or-

der issued by the International Typo-

graphical Union.

Of the number who quit there were

seven printers, one of whom is a lady,

and one proofreader. They walked out

without any demonstration whatever, called

at the office, were paid their wages, and

left the shop.

At the usual hour, 7 o'clock, all of the

employees of the firm reported for duty

and entered upon their labors as usual.

The night previous the strike had been

ordered by the typographical union, and

the union in Foote & Davies's office, was

instructed to carry out the order.

The action created somewhat of a sensa-

tion for the time being, but there was

no suspension of work by the house; on

the contrary, everything moved on as if

nothing had happened. The withdrawal

of the eight printers diminished the num-

ber of the operatives very little, since the

total number worked by the firm runs up

to about one hundred, and in so far as their

stances the firm anticipated such action

on the part of the union men, and was

not surprised when it came.

It was claimed by the union men yester-

day that others would strike from sym-

pathy with the cause and by subsequent

action they would be able to compel the

pressmen to order. They further ex-

pected the pressmen to join the strike.

Efforts to bring about this end were made

yesterday. The pressmen, however, the Pres-

ident of the union, Mr. Galsworthy, of Brook-

lyn, N. Y., was telegraphed the situation,

and he and President Prescott, of the In-

ternational Typographical Union, held tele-

graphic communication with the vice presi-

dent of the pressmen at Nashville to Atlan-

ta to investigate the matter and act ac-

cordingly. This officer is expected to ar-

rive today.

## THIEVES AT WORK.

A NUMBER OF BOLD ROBBERIES

REPORTED YESTERDAY.

Seven Different Houses Entered and

Robbed by the Crooks, Many

Valuables Being Taken.

The meat market of S. M. Truitt & Son,

136 West Mitchell street, was broken into

last night, and a lot of meat and

stuffed with it. The crooks also took away

other things, thirty-one pounds

of ham meat and a lot of meat pack-

ers' tools. The crooks also took away

the thieves entering the place and taking

themselves despite the fact that the street

is a frequently used one by pedestrians.

A robbery of a Federal street store-

keeper, Sam Schwan, was reported yester-

day, taking a lot of suspenders and other

things from a show case in front of his

place. The loss was reported to the po-

lice.

A valuable fire nozzle was stolen from

the Peters street company yesterday

morning. The nozzle is solid brass and

the thief may be able to secure several dollars

on it at the pawn shop.

Thieves entered the house, No. 168 South

Pryor street, yesterday morning and stole

a lot of valuable goods, including a hat

and other valuables were missed

from the house.

A bicyclist and a fine rocking chair were

stolen from a street some time yester-

day morning. The wheel and chair

were valuable ones.

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## GETS A GAUDY GARB.

THE FIFTH GEORGIA WILL ADOPT

A DRESS UNIFORM AT ONCE.

Committee of Officers To Make Report

The Boys Are Stepping High and

Are Proud of Their Dress.

There is a triumphant smile on the face

of the Atlanta soldier boy just now. He

struts the streets with pompous pride and

lifts up his head like a war horse scenting

his way to victory.

He has been promised a dress uniform

and it will not be many weeks before he

will be seen in the streets in a new

garb of blue and brass. He will be the

crack soldier of the state.

It was at the last meeting of the officers

of the Fifth regiment that the question

of adopting a dress uniform was brought

up. It met with universal approval and

all of the men favored the idea of secur-

ing a new and more becoming uniform.

A committee consisting of the com-

missioned officers of the different compa-

nies was appointed to take the matter up

with the adjutant general. This meet-

ing will be held at an early date and the

officers are prepared to report favorably.

The men, it was generally expected, were

looking over the various catalogues of mil-

itary goods and comparing the various

styles of uniforms. They have agreed to

report to the adjutant general at the next

meeting of the adjutant general.

The Fifth Georgia regiment is one of the

most prominent of the Georgia regiments

of the south. Its officers are all thor-

oughly enthused in the cause. They are loyal

men and the members of the various compa-

nies are full of enthusiasm.

In the number of companies the regiment

requires only two more before the full

limit is reached. In the regiment there are

already ten companies. Twelve is the

regimental limit.

The regiment has also a signal corps,

a hospital and a machine gun corps. It

is a well organized and efficient unit.

in point of organization it is the most

thoroughly equipped regiment in the south.

Since the exposition the boys of the Fifth

have been resting up. Practice drills have

been few and they are waiting for the

## TO GO UP AT ONCE

Work Is To Be Started Right Away on

the Seaboard's Depot.

DETAILS ALL AGREED UPON

Messrs. Hoffman and St. John Confer

with Major Thomas—The Building

Will Be a Fine Improvement.

The Seaboard will build its freight depot

right away and when it is completed the

Western and Atlantic will occupy part

of it.

This was settled yesterday at the con-

ference between President J. W. Thomas,

of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St.

Louis, and President Hoffman and Vice

President St. John, of the Seaboard.

Major Thomas arrived early in the morn-

ing and was at the Equitable by 8 o'clock.

He soon met the Seaboard officials and

they agreed upon the details.

The depot will be constructed on plans

very similar to those originally drawn by

the Seaboard and published in The Con-

stitution in 1884. The building may be

changed in some particulars, but the

general plans will be followed. The site











# THE WAYS OF WOMEN



Amber is dead. The sad words came over the wires from Chicago yesterday announcing her passing away and her departure is extinguished the brightest light among the women in western journalism. Her name alone was well known. Amber, warm, golden, full of sunshine, sweet of nature, transparent and flawless of soul.

She was a newspaper woman. Yes, and a great one, who lived up to the noblest meaning of her profession. She was kind, helpful, sympathetic, with womanly gentleness she united strength, she was often a firm, verdant staff for her sisters to lean upon in the wilderness of poverty and endeavor. The troubled spirit of no one passed the portal of her own without rest and refreshment. She was a newspaper woman and the world into which her influence penetrated is ten times better for her existence. Through that woman's page that at first was rather laughed at, and is today one of the most potent spiritual and practical powers in journalism, she suggested great deeds of valor and helped and inspired the world on to their doing.

She upheld the earnest rights of her sex with the hand of an honest and a feminine woman who wrote beautiful poetry in verse and in rhythmic unrhyming English—no great movement in religion or philanthropy was without her aid.

There is something exquisite to me that the knowledge of all her intellect. When she was spoken of by the strangers who knew her only through her journalistic work, they said: "Ah, yes, she must be a noble woman." That always came first, before the eulogy upon her cleverness and what greater praise could a writer have than such a preface to her gifts? Something about the woman, herself you would wish to know, my reader.

Well, her name was Martha Evans Holden. She was a woman in her prime; a widow possessed of a comfortable income and a charming home in which to rear them. She had lived in Chicago for many years, and was thoroughly identified with that great city. The Times-Herald, among her fellow workers on that paper, both men and women, she was idolized, and one of the most beautiful tributes ever paid a woman was offered her by the paper's literary critic, Ledyard Armstrong, and published in the first issue of The New Bohemian, the editor choosing her out of all the women in the journalistic world as his first one to honor.

She was particularly identified with the literary life of the west and her creation of a unique club in Chicago would alone have made her famous, since nothing quite like it exists anywhere else. It began by her inviting a few friends to her home every week, and the crowd grew and grew until there was not room for them in a private home, so the gathering became a club of clever people and called itself "Bohemian."

There Amber reigned as its queen, a brilliant and mystical influence that made the raconteur tell his best stories, the singer sing his tenderest songs, and the wit give forth his readiest repartees.

Of her Armstrong says in his sketch, by the side of which mine seems so poor and meager:

"Amber is a Bohemian. She does not fit convention. She despises it, and one wonders that she did not enter her kingdom long ago. The quick wit that springs spontaneously from the soil of surprise is as old wine to her. She is tender and kind, and in the evening dress of prepared occasions is as last night's leopards. Prepared songs contain no music; but the resonance and breadth and depth that roll from power's organ are her own, and she knows it."

In speaking of her temperament he says: "I have never known so finely strung an organism. Her possibilities are almost infinite. Her appreciation of noble things is not proved by her noble actions, but her singularly accurate conception of infamy proves her bad. But her actions prove her noble beyond the limits of most women. Her power to understand and to heighten to the beauties we can only dimly see; and her mission is to transcribe the laws of that later sinia for us who dwell in the valleys—trying with small success to leave all golden calves unwarped. Her constant progress is along a pathway on the sword-sharp sierras which divide the world, and all the kingdoms of the earth, with her fullness, is on the right and all the suffering is on the left—and both are hers."

**MAUDE ADRENDS.**

**The Latest in Footgear.**

Nothing is so necessary to the exquisite completeness of a woman's toilet as the proper footgear, and frequently women imagine their slippers but a secondary consideration. The homeliest of feet will shod appears to good advantage, and there are few things as attractive in a woman's general appearance, as a pair of stylish boots or slippers. The latest fashion, says a popular writer on women's fashions, should desire to make her foot look as well as possible; her grandmothers would say as small as possible, but the day of this is past. At the present time the woman with the long, narrow foot thinks herself much better off than the woman with the short and pudgy one, and she is certainly right from an artistic standpoint.

There is no excuse for American women not being the best booted the world over. No one who has struggled with "french English and German boots" can fail to appreciate our superiority on that point. We are open to the accusation of "earing too thin soles, sensible walking tools always have medium thick soles, and in wet weather, our pointed rubbers are far from being ugly.

The English woman boasts of "ever wearing an overshoe, and the article answering that description is a most fearsome object, indeed.

If your foot is long and narrow and slippers without straps. If, on the contrary, your foot is short and plump, wear laced boots in the street and avoid

## LACEWELL'S FATE.

It Will Probably Be Decided by the Jury Today.

**EVIDENCE ALL IN YESTERDAY**

Other Matters in the State Courts Yesterday—Nothing Was Going on in Judge Berry's Court.

The jury in the Lacewell case in the criminal branch of the superior court was completed yesterday morning about 10 o'clock and the case was proceeded with. The jury is made up of the following gentlemen: W. W. Thompson, J. F. Bell, J. H. Conyers, John H. Terrell, Albert Muller, W. H. Barfield, C. C. Kiser, George C. Richards, George W. Russell, J. C. Sheets, F. W. Ehler and John M. Lofton.

The state finished its testimony in the afternoon and three witnesses for the defense were called. The state's case was shown by the state that Lacewell brought on the difficulty with Barrett, which resulted in the former shooting the latter on Broad and Marietta streets over a matter of \$100. The state's case was completed yesterday afternoon. On the other hand the defense set up the plea of self-defense and sought to show that Barrett was the aggressor and that Lacewell acted in self-defense by shooting Barrett. Aided counsel represent both sides and the fight is going to be a stubborn one. The case will probably be taken up to the jury this afternoon for judgment.

**A Verdict for \$419.36.**

In Judge Lumpkin's court the report of Special Auditor W. L. Culbertson in the case of M. L. DeGraffenreid against Nixon & Lindsay submitted a report recommending a judgment of \$419.36 for the plaintiff against the defendants. The jury thereupon returned a verdict in compliance with the recommendation. It was further recommended that the defendants be taxed with the cost and a fee of \$20 for the plaintiff's attorney. The case was then adjourned until next week.

**Will Be Before the Ordinary.**

In the ordinary's court yesterday the will of the late Rev. John Jones was proved in solemn form and Joseph H. Jones was appointed executor.

In the will of the late Julia M. Hutchinson was heard, caveat overruled and the will ordered recorded as proved in solemn form.

**Will Be Before the Ordinary.**

In the matter of the estate of Edward Burns citation was made for settlement of the estate of the late Edward Burns. After a hearing the decision of the court was reserved that calculation might be made upon the evidence.

**Habeas Corpus Denied.**

In the Burns habeas corpus case Judge Reid allowed an amendment to the petition and the defendant returned to the custody of the sheriff, the habeas corpus being denied.

**The Criminal Branch of the City Court.**

Judge Berry presiding, met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and the cases were called for and the court adjourned until the 25th, when jail cases will be taken up and disposed of.

**Will Be Before the Ordinary.**

The white horse case was continued over until next term of court.

**The Grand Jury has practically completed the examination of Tax Collector John W. W. McCollough against the Aragon hotel was called up in this court yesterday and proceeded with but a few minutes rest. The most excellent of the morning and finished. It is a damage suit against the Aragon claiming damages for a breach of contract. It is a damage suit against the Aragon claiming damages for a breach of contract. It is a damage suit against the Aragon claiming damages for a breach of contract.**

**THE STATE CAPITOL.**

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Georgia, headquarters at Savannah, has been organized and will soon be in the field for the insurance business. Secretary of the company is J. H. Conyers, of Atlanta, and the company is organized for the purpose of insuring property in the state.

**THE STREET COMMITTEE MEETS.**

It Passes Up Quite a Lot of Work Without a Dollar.

The street committee of the general council of the city of Atlanta met yesterday afternoon in the mayor's apartments in the city hall.

**DR. SPALDING THIS AFTERNOON.**

He Will Address the Meeting at the Christian Association.

Nothingwithstanding the disagreeable weather the prayer service at the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon was largely attended.

**DR. SPALDING THIS AFTERNOON.**

He Will Address the Meeting at the Christian Association.

others residing on Capitol avenue asking to have that thoroughfare asphalted from Fair street to Grand. The judge showed the number of feet to be 8,000 and declared that over 5,000 had been signed up. The committee considered a large number of petitions for street work, which were handed in at the last meeting of the general council and then referred to the committee. A large number were passed upon favorably by the committee. The committee, however, was unable to do anything definite, as the finance committee had not finished its work.

**MR. BYRD'S REJOINDER.**

**SAYS THE LAW WILL UPHOLD HIS POSITION.**

**Says He Believes the Courts Will Pronounce Him in the Right When It Is Heard.**

A lively issue is at which C. P. Byrd has made in the courts over the contract for printing the supreme court reports. The suit is causing considerable speculation.

Both sides seem certain of their ground. Mr. Byrd believes that he was not treated properly in the awarding of the contract.

Peoples' reasons for making a private contract with the Franklin Printing and Publishing Company, said Mr. Byrd yesterday, "for the publication of the supreme court reports after advertising for bids on the work as published in Thursday's Constitution, will hardly stand the test of the law governing this work, as the contract was made after the public bidding of the following extract from this code. The code of 1882, in section 23 (c), provides 'the printing and binding of the supreme court reports shall be done upon the terms and in the manner that other state printing is done.'

**SEE OUR LARGE LINE OF POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS & STOCK LARGE, PRICE LOW KING HARDWARE CO.**

**MEETING NOTICE.**

A regular communication of the W. D. L. Lodge, No. 28, of the Royal Arch Masons will be held in Masonic hall, corner Gordon and Lee streets, on Friday, January 18th, at 7:30 o'clock. Work in full degree. Masons qualified cordially invited.

**TEA TABLE TALK.**

About Japanese Feats at Colum qia Theater, 17th and 18th

**Members of the Atlanta Oasis, Mystic Shrine, To Go to the Theater.**

From far and near the high and mighty nobles of the Atlanta Oasis, Mystic Shrine, will go to the theater to see the performance of the Noble's of the Mystic Shrine, Atlanta oasis, will gather in Atlanta Friday night to worship at the altar of art.

**ABOUT THE STATE CAPITOL.**

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Georgia, headquarters at Savannah, has been organized and will soon be in the field for the insurance business. Secretary of the company is J. H. Conyers, of Atlanta, and the company is organized for the purpose of insuring property in the state.

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## THE TRAINING OF Women Bread Winners

IS A SERIES OF ARTICLES NOW APPEARING IN THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THESE PAPERS ARE OF VITAL INTEREST TO EVERY WOMAN WHO WISHES TO SEE HER SEX INDEPENDENTLY ABLE TO EARN A GOOD LIVING. THE WRITERS ARE WOMEN WHO HAVE ACTUALLY ACHIEVED SUCCESS IN THEIR VARIOUS CALLINGS, AND THUS AFFORD THE INFORMATION AND ADVICE SO NECESSARY FOR OTHERS.

Every topic of interest to women brightly taken up. Ask your newsdealer for it, or send your subscription to

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## New Styles and Shapes in Visiting

Cards and Wedding Invitations.  
Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Bro. are introducing some new shapes in society stationery which are becoming very popular with those who desire "the very latest." The rush of Christmas work now being over, they can execute orders promptly. The reputation of this house for the manufacture of fine stationery is so great that they are receiving orders from the north and west. It is an acknowledged fact that for exquisite taste in designing and the use of high-grade stationery in their production Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Bro. are leaders. Their prices are also very moderate.

## fraud!!!

many dealers practice this on you—look out—don't permit this imposition. when you ask for **canadian club** **old oscar pepper** **four aces** be sure to see that the bartender don't sell you inferior whiskey from re-filled bottles.

bluthenthal "b. & b." & bickart

fine whiskeys.  
marietta and forsyth sts.  
hello! no. 378.

**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 1045 Whitehall St.

## WE CURE OUR PATIENTS.

In cases private and of a delicate nature, Dr. H. N. Stanley & Co. are Masters of their Profession; don't mention all diseases flesh is heir to, not necessary. Patients can judge and govern themselves accordingly. Call on or address Dr. H. N. Stanley & Co., 216 Marietta St., Room 209 North Cross Building, Cor. of Marietta & Peachtree Streets, Atlanta, Ga. All correspondence confidential.

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## WEATHER FORECASTS FOR 1896.

Issued quarterly during the year. Price 25c. THE WHOLE TRUTH IN A NUT-SHELL.

500 Pages, 10,000 Facts, 1,000 Topics.

An Encyclopedic volume of Agricultural, Official, Statistical, Historical, Political and General Information, compiled for the every-day use of every-day people.

## PUT IT ON THE LIST OF THINGS YOU NEED.

Weather forecasts for the year 1896 by Professor Charles H. Lillingstone, Pennington, law, pupil and assistant to the late Professor John H. Tice, the admitted discoverer of the electro-planetary system, upon which weather forecasts are based. For sale by city news dealers.

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BAGS, CASES, Etc.

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## MAY CONFER TODAY

Attorneys and Legislators To Meet on the Lease Question.

## INVESTIGATION FEBRUARY 10

Will Be Before Governor Atkinson and Is To Be Thorough and Exhaustive—Witnesses Summoned.

On the 10th of February Governor Atkinson will hold the special investigation of the charges made against the convict lease system in vogue in this state. The investigation will be held in the senate chamber at the capitol and the governor will preside as judge and the state and the penitentiaries will have attorneys and witnesses, making altogether a court of investigation, and the findings of this court will be very important, as it will give to the people of the state the true story, as near as it can be got at, of the workings of the present convict lease system, of which there has been so much complaint, whether just or unjust.

For the state two of the most distinguished lawyers of the Georgia bar, Hon. Nathaniel J. Hammond and William C. Adamson, will conduct the investigation. They were chosen by Governor Atkinson to do so and have accepted the responsibility and have gone to work getting up evidence. The lessees of those camps against which charges have been made will have competent attorneys to represent them also.

The investigation was brought about by the reports of the respective chairmen of the senate and house penitentiary committees at the last session of the legislature. These reports, it will be remembered, spoke unhesitatingly of evils that were existing, they said, at some of the convict camps and an investigation was recommended. Governor Atkinson determined at once to have the investigation made and with this determination he has set about it and a date has been fixed for the investigation.

It is probable that the lessees of each and every camp in the state will be summoned before the governor, as the respective reports of the senate and house committees were conflicting in their charges, and it is hardly known where the evils exist worse, if they exist at all, certainly must be from the many complaints. Some of the camps which the senate committee would report all right, the house committee would report all wrong, and vice versa, and it is probable that the governor will have all the lessees to come before him so as to have an investigation of the entire number of different penitentiary camps in the state.

The state's attorneys in the matter have been conferred together and have sent telegrams to Senator C. W. Sanford, chairman of the senate penitentiary committee, and Representative E. J. Keegan, of Henry, chairman of the house penitentiary committee, asking these gentlemen to come to Atlanta to confer with them and they will probably arrive here today and go in conference with Colonel Hammond and Judge Adamson. They will also be summoned here to appear as witnesses in the investigation.

The investigation is simply held for the purpose of finding if the many reports that have had treatment of convicts at the camps are true.

There are in all twenty-three or twenty-four camps in the state, but only three penitentiaries. A half dozen or more of these camps were reported to be in bad condition by the reports of the legislature committees.

Captain J. W. English, one of the lessees of the Chattahoochee camp, was arrested yesterday if he had been summoned to appear in the investigation to answer to the charges made against his camp. He said he had not as yet. The charges made by the legislature committees were that the beds were too crowded and too narrow to be anything like comfortable, that the English says that the beds were put up under the direction of Dr. Willis West—hand and not under the lessees' direction.

The best is what you want when you are in need of a medicine. This is why you should insist upon Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## THE INSURANCE PLACED.

Chief of Police Connolly placed \$10,000 insurance on the station house yesterday morning. That amount in policies expired yesterday and he renewed them, changing the companies, however. The amount is now carried by the Southern Mutual and the Atlanta Home Insurance companies, it being divided equally between the two companies. This action was taken by direction of the police committee at its meeting last Monday afternoon. \$30,000 insurance is carried on the building. The amount is thought insufficient and an effort may be made at the next meeting of the board to have the amount increased to three-fourths the value of the building, about \$65,000.

## Arrest of an Escapee.

Milledgeville, Ga., January 16.—(Special.) Eli Barnes, an escaped convict from Colonel Jim Smith's penitentiary camp, was arrested here by Chief of Police C. W. English yesterday. The man is negro and was sent up for life from Hancock county. He made his escape last July. Colonel Smith has been notified and will send a guard for the prisoner tomorrow. Captain Ennis gets a reward of \$50 for the arrest.

Rheumatism is overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because the latter makes pure, which causes the complaint. Hundreds tell of remarkable cures.

## DUKE CIGARETTES



## MORE BUILDINGS NEEDED.

DOUGLASSVILLE UNABLE TO FIND HOMES FOR HER OPERATIVES.

The Big Yarn Factory at That Place Is Hampered by Reason of Scarcity of Dwellings.

District Attorney Joe James is in a quandary. Several days ago the Eden Park Mill Company began to operate its factory in Douglassville, Ga. Quite a large number of operatives were employed, and the operatives commenced to whirl in a fashion worthy of Lowell, Mass. Most of the operatives reside in Douglassville, Ga., but others have been employed to live in remote districts, and who will find it necessary to change their residing places.

But just here the difficulty arises. Every house in Douglassville is occupied with tenants, and if newly employed operatives get accommodations, they will have to bring their homes along with them. The factory is a very large one, and is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of cotton yarn. Work commenced a few days ago with the operation of 2,500 spindles. By the middle of next month this number will be increased to 4,000 spindles, and before the end of the present year to 10,000 spindles. Unless buildings are put up the factory will not be able to make these contemplated extensions. The difficulty was unforeseen at the time the factory started, Colonel James proceeding on the idea that Douglassville was provided with sufficient homes to accommodate all the operatives.

Mr. Simon Baer, the president of the Eden Park Mill Company, was seen in the office of District Attorney Joe James yesterday afternoon. "The mills began to operate several days ago," said Mr. Baer, "and are doing splendid work. No factory in the south can turn out the same quality of goods. All that we need in Douglassville now is enough homes to accommodate the operatives. Here is a good opportunity for some enterprising capitalist. Unless these buildings are put up soon the mill will go to work and build them. It is necessary to have these homes for the operatives before the number of spindles can be increased."

Mr. Baer says that he is anxious to put all the spindles in motion, and he has orders enough already to dispose of all the yarn that can be manufactured for the next year and a half. District Attorney Joe James, who is one of the leading citizens of Douglassville and a stockholder in the new company, says that Douglassville will be the Manchester of the South in a few years. He says that a hosiery mill has already been started and that other factories will follow in a short time.

"If some one else don't put these buildings up," said the district attorney, "I am going to put them up myself." Colonel James has taken a deep interest of late in manufacturing industries, and every moment which he can spare from his official duties is devoted to the watching of some scheme for bringing northern and western capital to Georgia.

## WHO SAW WILSON?

REPORT THAT HE WAS HERE SUNDAY VERY UNCERTAIN.

Mr. Williamson, the Route Agent, Will Return from Eatonton Today or Tomorrow.

Mr. H. E. Williamson, the route agent for the Southern Express Company, is still in Eatonton figuring up the losses of the company through the alleged theft of Agent J. E. Wilson, taken place here. "Wilson," it is thought, came to this city last Sunday and it was reported that he was seen at the union depot. It is known that he left Eatonton with a ticket over the Middle Georgia and Atlantic road for Covington and it seems very likely he boarded the Georgia train there and came to Atlanta. A Constitution representative called at the express company's office here yesterday, but no one there had seen Wilson in the city and how the rumor started that he was here could not be found out. It is hardly likely that the defaulter remained here.

The superintendent of the company here says that the surprising thing about the matter is that the agent should not have taken more than he had. Who it was seen by Wilson here Sunday seems as great a mystery as the whereabouts of the gentleman. Mr. Williamson is expected to return today or tomorrow and make a report to the company. Every effort will be made by the company to apprehend Wilson.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue, the factory in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

## NOTICE.

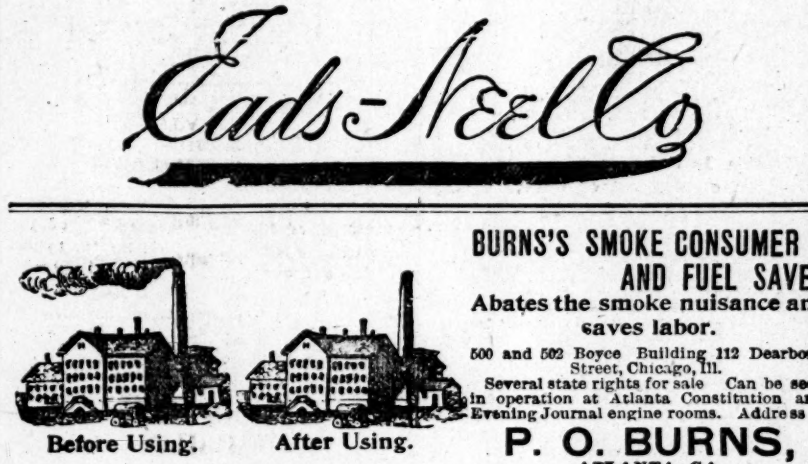
Change of Schedule—Seaboard Air-Line.

On and after January 15th trains Nos. 24 and 45, that now leave at 7:15 a. m. daily for Charleston, S. C., will be discontinued.

Trains Nos. 23 and 44, now running between Atlanta and Norfolk, leaving Atlanta daily at 7:45 p. m., will carry domestic sleepers to the coast, arriving at Columbia for breakfast.

## The Sale that Draws Trade

Men's Suits and Overcoats that were \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$15 are now **\$10.00**  
Men's Suits and Overcoats that were \$17.50, \$18.00 and \$20.00 are now **\$15.00**  
Men's Suits and Overcoats that were \$22.50, \$25 and \$27.50 are now **\$20.00**  
Boys' Suits and Overcoats that were \$3.00, \$3.25 and \$3.50 are now **\$2.50**  
Boys' Suits and Overcoats that were \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00 are now **\$3.50**  
Boys' Suits and Overcoats that were \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$7.50 are now **\$5.75**



Telephone 511. W. B. MORRIS. 47 S. Broad St.

Construct all kinds of machinery, pipe work and plumbing in residences or shops. All orders promptly attended to; no delay; special care given to setting up and improving steam and water power; do all kinds of pipe work; work guaranteed; satisfactory prices. Let me make you an estimate. When your pipe bursts telephone me and I will give it immediate attention.

## DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

Columbia Theater. Two days only, 17th and 18th. Japanese Troupe.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MACON, GA.

Special attention to damages, commercial claims, real estate cases and corporation cases.

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Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building, 614 Whitehall street. Telephone 285.

DRS. GEO. & ED. TIGNER, DENTISTS.

Rooms 17 and 18 Grant Building, Atlanta, Ga.

C. B. REYNOLDS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Room 33 Inman building, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. J. A. CHILDS, DR. W. L. CHAMBERLAIN, DRS. CHILDS & CHAMBERLAIN.

Gratulatory and rectal diseases. Rooms 24 and 26 Fitten building, Atlanta, Ga. April-12m

E. F. ABBOTT, A. H. COX, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Offices Atlanta National bank building, 154 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. Practice in all the courts. Attorneys for Atlanta National bank.

## Save Your Money.

One box of Tutt's Pills will save many dollars in doctors' bills. They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels.

## No Reckless Assertion

For sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, constipation and biliousness, a million people endorse TUTT'S Liver PILLS

## Your Wife

Will like it. So will the Cook.

If your better half does the cooking, that is an additional reason why there should be a CHARTER OAK RANGE in your kitchen. The use of them prevents worry and disappointment.

Always Reliable. CHARTER OAK RANGES.

HIGHTOWER & GRAVES, AGENTS, ATLANTA, - - GA.

## TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids addressed to the mayor and general council will be received at the city clerk's office until 3 o'clock p. m. Monday, February 3, 1896, for furnishing the city with vitrified sewer pipe and cement to be used on the public works in the city during the year 1896. Specifications can be seen at the office of R. M. Clayton, city engineer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. DAVID G. WYLLIE, Commissioner of Public Works. Atlanta, Ga., January 15, 1896. jan15-6t-wed-fri-sun-tues-thur

## TRUNKS.

NEW AUTOMATIC PATENT.

No More Missing of Goods. Any Child Can Work It. Easily Raised. Never Gets Out of Order.

If you see this Trunk you won't get any other. I have secured the patent right for Atlanta and am now manufacturing them. Call and see them.

L. LIEBERMAN, Atlanta Trunk Factory, 32 Whitehall Street, Branch Store at Railroad Crossing.

## Eloping with Groceries

May be forgiven when taken from a high price credit store, but any one that would steal goods at the price we name—well, it would be done right mean.

A fine ham for 10c pounds; best flour in Atlanta, \$4.50 a barrel; tomatoes, 5c can; beef ham and tongue, 5c; roast or corn pork, 10c; pure B. W. flour, 3c; 4c; pancake flour, 10c; packages; good rice, 5c; pound; New Orleans, south Georgia and silver drip sirup, 50c gallon; extra fine olives, 25c quart; extra fine California table peaches, pears, apricots and plums, 10c can; eggs, fresh daily, 20c dozen; fine cranberries, 10c quart; cream cheese, 5c pound; three packages oat flakes, 25c; ten pounds lard, 50c. Largest and finest stock of groceries in the state to select from.

J. H. GLENN, 50 Whitehall Street.

## OIL STOVES BEST IN ATLANTA

50¢

KING HARDWARE CO.



## WROUGHT IRON PIPE...

FITTINGS

AND

BRASS GOODS

HEADQUARTERS FOR.....

SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills

Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, Etc.

Send for Price List of New and Second-Hand Machinery.

## THE BROWN &amp; KING SUPPLY CO.

ATLANTA GA

## ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate, Loans and Auctioneers

\$4,000—200 feet near in, on one of the best streets on southside; an elegant place to build houses for sale or to rent; half acre.

\$3,000—7-room house near Peachtree on north side; paved street; terms very easy.

\$5,000—Central residence property; double, eight-room house; rents for \$30; choice.

\$2,500—Nice north side cottage on beautiful lot 50x150; come see it.

\$1,200—Large South Pryor street lot, near Georgia avenue; cheap.

\$3,500—8-room house on Woodward avenue; any sort of terms; former price, \$5,000.

\$750—Beautiful lot near Ames Scott Institute at Decatur; over an acre.

2 good, nice cottages and some bargains. Office 12 East Alabama street. Telephone 283.

## REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

4-r. h. Windsor street, 40x100; \$250 cash, balance \$20 per month, 8 per cent, \$1,500.

6-r. h. Woodward avenue, to exchange for farm, \$2,000.

50x100 on car line, \$250.

7-r. h. West Canal street, 50x200, \$3,500.

3-r. h. and new barn 5 1/2 miles out, to exchange for city property, \$500.

2 good, nice cottages in three-quarter mile circle to exchange for farm; see this.

8-r. h. Crew street, 75x150, \$5,500.

4 2-story brick saloons, rents \$55, to exchange for farm, \$15,000.

30-acre farm nine miles out to exchange. Call and see us for bargains.

J. B. ROBERTS, No. 45 Marietta street.

## To Home Seekers, Investors.

800 ACRE FARM and 12-room, 2-story house, Hancock county, eleven miles of Sparta, Ga., for only \$3,000.

JACKSON STREET—8-r. h., 2-story, all modern conveniences, for \$7,000.

Elegant 8-r., 2-story house, every convenience, Baltimore Place, near West Peachtree, for sale at \$10,000.

CENTRAL STORE fronting two streets for sale at bargain.

\$15,000 TO LOAN at 7 and 8 per cent.

## NORTHERN &amp; DUNSON.

Thos. H. Northern, 408 Equitable building, Walker Dunson. Telephone 1208.

## COOK REMEDY CO.

SYNTHESIS Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Syphilis permanently cured in 15 to 30 days. You can be treated at home for the same price.

guaranty If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bill, and no return fare. If you have taken mercury, iodine, potassium, and still have sores and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, or the public has the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. Syphilis has always been cured by the Cook Remedy Co. for 25 years. \$500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. A absolute proof sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 397 Massette Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

## COOK REMEDY CO.

FOR RENT.

By D. P. Morris & Sons, the Special Renting Agents, 48 N. Broad St.

14-r. h. Boulevard.....\$45.00

8-r. h. Whitehall.....40.00

8-r. h. Whitehall.....40.00

8-r. h. E. Canal.....22.50

8-r. h. Logan avenue.....15.00

8-r. h. Yonge.....21.00

8-r. h. Luckie.....18.00

8-r. h. Ashby.....15.00

7-r. h. 13th street, in north Atlanta.....20.00

7-r. h. Summit avenue.....15.00

6-r. h. Edgewood, Ga.....14.00

6-r. h. Capitol avenue.....15.00

6-r. h. E. Pine.....22.50

Several farms near city also.

## Excelsior Boiler Compound

"DRY POWDER" for Locomotive & Stationary Boilers

Easiest to Handle.

Adapted to ALL GRADES OF WATER.

B. M. SCHIRMERHOEN, 349 N. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.